THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 21, 1888.

City Corporation Amendments.

THE bill to consolidate the Provincial statutes relating to the corporation of Charlottetown attracted little attention until it was discovered that the Legislative Council had suggested several important amendments. The chief of these are (1) That unmarried women, widows and spinisters—who own property and pay taxes to the Corporation—shall have the right to vote for candidates for the City Council; and (2) That the City Council shall be elected by the cumulative suffrage of the whole city, and not by each of the five wards as at present.

On the well-known and well established principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny," women who pay taxes are clearly entitled to "the inestimable privilege of the franchise." Nor can we see that it is more unwomanly to vote than to sell and buy, or take a leading part in bazaars and teas, or perform in public any act on behalf of a portion or the whole of society; and it is quite clear that women who own property and pay taxes, are, on the whole, more capable of exercising the right of the franchise discreetly, and in the highest interests of the city, than many of the men who go every year to the polls.

As to the proposition that each of the City Councillors shall be elected by the vote of the city at large, there can be no question that, if carried out, a majority of the best men among the candidates would be elected to the City Council. Each elector would then, having to select five out of ten or more candidates, be likely to choose at least one or two on account of personal fitness; and, the electors of the whole town having thus declared themselves, it would be found that those candidates whom the whole town believed to be "the best men" had received the largest number of votes. It will be admitted that the best way to secure the passing of "good measures" is to elect "good men;" and as a device for securing the election as good men the "cumulative vote" is, perhaps, the best that has been proposed. On the other hand, it would, manifestly, be impracticable in a large town, or for the country at large; and the question is whether it would be practicable here. Charlottetown is certainly small enough to admit of every elector being able to form a pretty good idea of the character and capabilities of every man likely to come forward, or be brought forward, as a candidate for the office of City Councillor. Nor do we think it at all likely that sections of the town or of its population, would suffer neglect or injury if each ward were deprived of a special representative. The election of Water Commissioners, held last June, was, on a small scale, what the annual election of City Councillors will, if the proposition be accepted, be on a large scale. That election resulted satisfactorily to all sections, classes and creeds; and it is reasonable to conclude that elections for City Councillors, conducted on the same plan, will also result satisfactorily to all sections, classes and creeds.

The reform of the City Council, to be complete, should comprehend,—

1. The reduction of the City Council to five members, of whom one shall be Mayor.

2. The whole Council to be elected annually by the votes of all taxpayers.

If these two propositions were adopted, the Council would be workable, and our best citizens would be willing to enter the lists for the honor of being elected.

To have Councillors elected by the cumulative vote, and women who pay taxes invested with the privilege of the franchise, would, however, be a step in the right direction.

The Reciprocity Question.

THE following resolution was submitted to the Legislative Council by Mr. Rogers:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that greater freedom of commercial intercourse and the free interchange of the natural and manufactured products of Canada and the United States, (articles subject to Internal Revenue or Excise Duties excepted) would tend to retain the population, increase the material prosperity, and promote the contentment and loyalty of the people of this Province.

To this resolution Hon. James Nicholson submitted the following in amendment:

Resolved, That this House warmly approves of the renewal of reciprocal Free Trade relations with the United States of America on the basis of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, or such broader basis as will be found consistent with our requirements for revenue purposes—without direct taxation—and our duty to the Empire and her Majesty the Queen, whilst fostering industries vitally necessary for the development of our resources, and giving employment to our own people, thereby preventing their emigration to foreign countries.

Mr. Rogers supported his resolution with a vigorous speech; and Hon. Mr. Nicholson gave the most convincing reasons why his amendment should be preferred, grappling with the whole question, and making a speech full of good points and cogent arguments. Hon. Alexander Laird's reply was well delivered but very inconsistent. He narrowed his argument to suit, as far as possible, the narrow bounds of this small Province, well knowing that the Provincial Legislature can take no action in the matter; that the most it can do is to try to influence the action of the Dominion Parliament; that the action of the Dominion Parliament is governed by motives drawn, not from a desire to promote merely Provincial interests, but interests which are common to the whole of Canada; and that an argument, to influence the Dominion Parliament, must, therefore, be one based on circumstances and conditions which exist throughout the Canadian Confederation, and not on those peculiar to this Province. Mr. Laird discoursed philosophically upon the "power of Cupid's darts," and the desire of young men to reciprocate with young women and found comfortable homes and flourishing families. This part of Mr. Laird's speech was well conceived, and may possibly influence the future conduct of at least one of the gentlemen on his own side of the Council Board. But as an argument calculated to influence the United States and Canada to make reciprocal trade arrangements, it cannot, with truth, be termed a brilliant success.

Varia.

The French Chamber, which recognizes neither God nor the sacred season of Passion-tide, met on Good Friday. This was the day of M. Tirard's defeat, whose ministry has lasted longer than has been expected. The revision of the Constitution was demanded as a pressing need, and when the Government refused to accept this view of the matter the motion demanding it was carried by a majority of thirty-one. M. Tirard at once proceeded to the Elysee and tendered his resignation to the President. M. Carnot has been fortunate in at once finding a statesman who was able to form a ministry. The new Premier is M. Floquet and his Cabinet includes two Ministers who have already passed the chair of the Premiership—M. de Freycinet who takes the Ministry of War, and M. Goblet, who becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is quite on the cards—so quickly do they use Ministries in France—that in the course of another twenty years it will be impossible to find a Cabinet which does not contain a majority of ex-Premiers. Nay, the time may even be coming when the famous epitaph will be paraphrased, and a politician will direct that his tomb shall say:—"He was nothing, not even a Premier."

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There would be little to record this week with regard to foreign news, if it were not for the election of General Boulanger. No one seems to know anything about his principles or politics, but the man himself as in some inexplicable way suddenly become popular. He appeals to all who are weary of the present order of things. No change they may argue can make us worse off than we are; General Boulanger will at least give us whatever promise there lies hid in the unknown. His name is at any rate a new name in politics, and the difficulty of saying why it is a name to conjure with does not alter the fact that it is so.

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The English Local Government Bill and the Budget have been a good deal canvassed during the recess, but it does not appear at all probable that either will provoke a Conservative falling away like that which followed Sir Robert Peel's adoption of Free Trade. The country gentlemen naturally do not like the idea of being superseded by the County Council, but if they take the Duke of Westminister's advice and get themselves elected upon that body, they will probably find that their position has been very little altered.

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How easy it is to write "a billion," yet have any of your readers an idea what the number really is? No one would be able to count it—a million times a million. You can count 160 or 170 a minute, but let us even suppose that you go so far as 200 in a minute, then an hour will produce 12,000; a day 288,000; and a year, or 365 days, (for every four years you may rest a day from working, during leap year), 105,120,000. Supposing that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, and continued to do so, and was counting still, he would not, even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted nearly enough. To count a billion he would require 9,512 years, 34 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes, according to the above rule.

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There is another thing which is very difficult for us to realize, that is the speed of the magnetic current. Its velocity is about *fifteen thousand, four hundred miles per second*. The time between Boston and Bangor was recently measured and the result was that the time occupied in the transmission was *one hundred and sixtieth of a second*; and that the speed of the galvanic current was at the rate of sixteen thousand miles per second, which is about six hundred miles per second more than the average of other experiments.

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Medical men tell us that men and horses are the only animals that perspire. The ox cools off by accelerated respiration; if heated in the furrow, he partially opens his mouth and drops his tongue, and by rapid respiration, or breathing, throws off the excess of heat which has accumulated in the system. The dog which runs at the side of the carriage, through the intense heat of a July sun, dashes into the cold spring with impunity, and returns refreshed, having no perspiration to check,—when men and horses, submerged in a similar manner, would suddenly check perspiration, and if they survived the shock it would be to die with acute or chronic inflammation. In violent motion the respiration of both men and horses is increased, but not sufficiently so as to carry off the heat that is generated. They perspire through the skin, the pores of which become opened or enlarged, and it is while in this condition that both are exceedingly liable to be injured, and when great care is necessary to preserve the health of either.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE.—As the time is almost at hand for the stoves to take a back seat and rooms to be sweetened for the summer, D. Howlett's tinting don't rub off.
1 in pd

LEAVE your order with J. H. Bell, if you want something nice in a laced or elastic side boot. Also, nobby styles in shoes.

The Public Health

DISCUSSED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE bill respecting public health was up for further consideration in the House of Assembly last evening. Quite an animated discussion took place on the clauses relating to the allowing of pigs and slaughter-houses within the city limits.

Hon. Neil McLeod, who introduced the bill, briefly explained its provisions, and in so doing referred to the fact that the City Council had full power to move in the matter, but for some reasons best known to members of that board had declined taking the action which the petitioners for the bill now before the House would like them to have taken.

Mr. Blake said that he would like very much to comply with the request of the large number of people who had petitioned for the passing of the bill; but could not do so because of the fact that the doing away of the pigs would be a great hardship to the poor people of the city, many of whom depended largely upon the few pigs they raised to purchase household supplies. With reference to slaughter houses he, for his own part, had no objection to voting for their removal; but there were many poor people who could not afford to purchase suitable premises outside the city. It was quite true that some slaughter-houses, as well as pigstyes were kept in a very dirty condition, and had become nuisances as a result; but the City Council had the power to see that they were kept clean. He thought it was quite unnecessary to ask the House to pass the bill now before it, as under the civic statutes, the Council had full power to compel owners of pigstyes and slaughter houses to keep them in a clean condition.

Mr. Farquharson referred to the want of sanitary regulations in the city, and quoted from the report of the Health Officer to show that slaughter houses and pigstyes were nuisances which should not be allowed to exist. He said he attached considerable importance to the petition on account of those who signed it. The last speaker's reasoning was very good; but when we place ourselves in the position of the petitioners, some of whom had suffered serious injury from the nuisances cited, we should not stand upon sentiment, but should act and vote as our judgment prompted.

Hon. A. J. Macdonald did not know how many pigs there were in the city, but had been told there were thousands. He thought that if pigs were kept as they should they would not be much of a nuisance. From his present knowledge of the matter he felt inclined to oppose the bill. However, he was of opinion that if the pigs were put out to pasture in the hot season it would not do any harm.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said he had explained previously that the City Council already had power to pass the regalations asked for but declined doing so. The argument of the petitioners was that the Council did not want to move in the matter, and they desir the Government to do so. Slaughter houses only existed by permission of the Board of Health which body also had power to see that pigstyes were kept clean. For his own part he never heard of the Health Officer making complaint against any person for keeping dirty slaughter houses or pigstyes.

Mr. Wise was opposed to the measure. He kept pigs himself, and knew that the styes could be kept just as clean as cow stables.

Dr. Gillis said there was no doubt but that the high rate of mortality in the city was due largely to the want of pure air and food. It had been said that pigstyes could be kept clean; he knew that in nine cases out of ten they would not be kept clean. Where pigs were kept there could not be pure air, and in consequence people took to intoxicants to brace themselves up. If we wanted to make this a temperance community, we should begin by improving the sanitary condition of the people. Cholera is travelling around, and we have no guarantee that it will not strike here the coming summer or next year. He approved of the principles of the bill.

Mr. Arsenault believed what the Dr. had said about impure air, but was of opinion that pigs could be kept as clean as cows; at all events he had seen them kept so. The sanitary officer should see that they were kept clean. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Sutherland had been told by the Health officer and by the medical men who signed the petition, that pigs were a nuisance, and he thought that they knew better than others. He would support the bill.

Hon. Mr. Prowse said he had always been in favor of granting the City Council the privileges they require, but we have no proof that if we remove the pigs the public health will be improved. Dirty yards and water closets would still exist, as we had no guarantee that the Board of Health would do their duty in the matter of keeping them clean. He thought many people had signed the petition to get rid of those who carried it around, and the House should be very chary about taking any liberties from the citizens.

Mr. McLellan thought it was an imposition to take up the time of the House making laws which the City Council should make.

Hon. Mr. McLeod thought the statement as to the mortality of the city was slightly erroneous.

Dr. Gillis said that our mortality was much higher than it should be. Bad sewerage and water in cellars were the principal causes. If the cellars were kept clean we would have less sickness. Many people dug holes or wells in their cellars for the purpose of draining off the water which accumulated there; but this was a very dangerous practice, as the foul gasses which emanated therefrom were very injurious to health.

Mr. Shaw was of opinion that the City Council should pass its own laws, and not use country members as scapegoats.

The clauses on being put were lost on division.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson thought that the matter was one which should never have been brought before the House at all. The City Council should do their own work.

Mr. Farquharson thought the arguments used against the bill were pure bosh, and that those who voted against it had made a great mistake. He certainly did not think the introducer of the bill did right in voting against it.

Hon. Neil McLeod explained that the petitioners had waited upon himself and colleague and asked them to introduce the bill. After looking over the measure they told the delegation that they were opposed to the most important features therein, and could not support it in the House. Thus we did not deceive the petitioners. Some of the City Councillors who signed the petition asking for the bill, voted against the by-law on the same subject which came up in the Council a short time ago. There were some other clauses in the bill, among them being one making certain alterations in the Board of Health, which he did not consider judicious.

Mr. Blake had every respect for the petitioners, and in the course of discussion with the deputation in the Legislative Library had told them he could not support the clauses just defeated. He thought that if many of those who signed the petition had known the exact position of affairs they would not have attached their names.

After some further discussion house adjourned.

DIED.

In this city, of bronchitis, Edward Stair, in the 71st year of his age. Through his prolonged and severe illness he exhibited the spirit of resignation to the Divine Will, trusting in the merits of his Redeemer. He leaves a wife and a large family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father.

[Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, Grafton Street, to St. Paul's Church, thence by steamer to Southport.]

At Orwell, on the 17th inst, Donald McRae, in the 75th year of his age. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. May his soul rest in peace.

To Sportsmen.

Received by Northern Light,
1 CASE
ENGLISH GUNS,
(Breech-Loaders.)

W. E. DAWSON.

April 21, 1888—4i

Oranges and Lemons.

55 BOXES due here 25th April,
40 " " 9th May,
From London.
CARVELL BROS.

ap21—1i

NEW STOCK.

J. H. BELL

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has received a portion of his SPRING STOCK OF UPPERS, consisting of Fine Laced, especially for spring and summer wear, also some nice Elastic Side, and a variety of nobby Shoe Uppers, which he will make up in the latest styles and at the lowest possible prices. Living under low rent, and importing our stock direct, enables us to sell or make up Custom Work cheaper than any other house in the city. We always handle new stock. Our workmanship second to none. A fit warranted or no sale. Always up to time with orders.
REPAIRING neatly and promptly done. General satisfaction given.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
Sign of the Great Big Boot,
UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.

ap21—1m sat tu thu

For Sale at a Bargain.

1,000 New Marline TRAP HEADS,
1,000 second-hand "
2 SALMON NETS,
6 HERRING NETS.
Apply to
LONGWORTH & CO.

ap21—2i

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by MR. HENRY FERGUS ON, who is about to give up Farming, to sell BY AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 26th,
At 11 o'clock, on the Premises:

His valuable FREEHOLD FARM of 75 Acres, 52 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the balance well covered with Hardwood, Scantling, Rails, &c. The Suffolk Railway Station, Churches, Schools, Mills, &c., are in close proximity.

—ALSO—

Immediately after sale of Farm:

The Stock, Farm Implements, &c.,

—CONSISTING OF—

1 Horse, 1 Mare in foal,
1 Percheron Colt, one year old,
3 Milch Cows (in calf),
2 Heifers, 2 years old,
1 " 1 "
And all the Farm Implements.

SALE POSITIVE.
Part of the purchase money can remain on interest at six per cent. per annum.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

ap19—dy 4i wky 1i

FARM FOR SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., his valuable Farm of 48 Acres, situated on the Brackley Point Road, about two miles from the city.
This Farm is all clear, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a never-failing Well of excellent water in the yard, and a pond of good drinking water for stock in the centre of Farm.
Terms easy, and made known at sale.
For further information apply to
G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.

ap6—dy eod tl sle wky pat

Valuable Business Property,
BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all his valuable Property situated on the West side of Hillsborough Street, and at present occupied by himself as a Meat Store and Pork Packing Establishment, as well as Residences. The Premises have a frontage on Hillsborough Street of 75 feet 2 inches, and extend backwards 173 feet.
Terms easy, and made known at sale.
For further information apply to
G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.

ap6—dy eod tl sle wky pat

SUCCESS!

Kid Gloves!

FOUR STUD.

Just Opened, 50 Dozen above celebrated brand of Kid Gloves, New Stud Fastening, Colored Stitch Back,

ONLY 80 CENTS A PAIR.

STANLEY BROTHERS,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, April 21, 1888.—eod & wky.

NOW OFFERING

—AT—

BEER BROS.,

MANY LINES OF GOODS,

At Largely Reduced Prices

To make Room for Large Importations of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EXPECTED DAILY.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at
BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Apr 18, 1888.—eod & w

HATS, CLOTHING & TRUNKS.

J. B. MACDONALD

—IS SHOWING A FINE STOCK OF—

Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats,

Imported late last Fall, selling at Low Prices.

CLOTHING.

250 MENS' SUITS (Worsted and Tweeds), and a lot of separate COATS, PANTS and VESTS, selling at Great Bargains to clear.

TRUNKS.

Five Hundred and Fifty Trunks, all sizes, from Fifty Cents to Six Dollars, best assortment in Town. Don't buy until you see this Stock.

J. B. McDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, April 5, 1888—dy & wky

April Sale.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
Market Square.

Dress Goods,
Silks,
Laces, and
Embroideries,
Kid Gloves,
Hosiery,
&c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c.,
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY,
Curtain Poles and Fittings Complete,
LINEN SHADES & SPRING ROLLERS,
Room Paper in Every Quality,
From Four Cents a Roll upward.
GILRAY'S PATENT CURTAIN STRETCHER.
Every Housekeeper should have a Set.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

April 4, 1888—dy & wky